NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE TURNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1834.

Fublicable Hat sen Cao E puttam, Gentleman Vost. and Children's Hars and Cars. The section at a siles is called to our large executment of Could now Arts as Cars. I W. Kethood. No. 128 Canal at

Hard times are no excuse at all for our gentle ment tillies are no excuse as no rot but gottle ment to let the ladies pass tence, it is effecte season within the protection of a set of Form, it they can get a spinofid an-cle in that line and at the most moderate prices, at Saxva present establishment, he is Gama-set A most elegant, as ful and scorptable floiding Present may be secured as piece. Blustors of testies and coliforn's Form, Bearier and Felt Bonnets, and buye and misses' fancy Hat and Capp,

TAKING STOCK. - From now till the 1st Januery, we will offer our large and elegant stock of Winterson Chorning at very low figures, to close the season.

D. Davlin & Co., Nos 258, 259, 260 Broadway, cor.

GREAT BARGAINS - CAPPETS AT COST -- PURCHAND AT REDUCED PRICES - PETERSON & HOMFRED WILL BOW SELL OF THE SON AS A TOWN OF THE SON AS A

No. 373 BROADWAY corner of White-et.

OVERCOATS, TALMAS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS
AND FROCK COATS &C. — Ve are closing out our elegant stock
of the above garments at greatly reduced prices
D DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258 259, 250 Broadway, our Wattenest. Nos. 258 259, 240 Broadway, DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!—Those who wish to purchase rich and cheep DRY GOODS must go and stamine the extensive stock of E. H. LEADERATER, No. 30 3 3 roadway. By referring to his advertisement, in another column, will see he is selling Goods cheaper than any other establish in the city.

out in the city.

OLIDAY PRESENTS-SPECIAL NOTICE. - In Consequence of the record descruction to fire of the record in great Fancy Store of II & Roukas, No. 449 Breadway, it entire stock (shout \$80.00 worth) of rich and volume of lives, and the record of lives, and the stock (shout \$80.00 worth) of rich and volume of lives, most be sold under an arrang-mont with the Elmourance Companies. Trees et al. signify damaged bysum and water, will be sold at a great surface, willness to experience, there is went of fainty O ods, fet Bracinas Francey, Rethoulas Work-Garce, Mode Boxes, Games for and young Toys for the children, will find this arrae opportunity. H. S. Rogens, Fance Bassar, No. 449 Broadway.

THE FIFTY DOLLAR PLATED TEA SETS .-

ROBES DE CHAMERE, EMBROIDERED SMOKING ACKETS, GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS, &c. — A very select stock of the above, for Heliday presents, at very reduced prices. Nos. 250, 250, 250 Broadway, cer. Warren et. GENTLEMEN'S ROBES—Various qualities, all sizes suitable for boldey presents also, For and Gioves, lined Rie Gloves, lined Sale Gloves, Susancers, Sale Under Garmenis, &c., wholessic or retail Prices law IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassauet.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—S. CAHILL, No. 377
Breadway, has just received a splendid assortment of Leduse' and Gent, a time Embrodered Stippers, of French, English, German and Inchast stopps for the Holidays, Also on English, Ledise' Wellington Boots Quitted and Button Boots, Also Gent is flue Dress a 6 Water proof Boots, A tow style of Overshoes, Clogs, Rubbers, &c.

S. CAMILL,
No. 377 Broadway.

Boys' CLOTHING .- Our large stock of Boys WINTER CLOTHING and the prices at which we are close them out, deserve the early attention of families supplying their Boys during the Holidays. O Devine Co., No. 288 183 260 Broadway, cor. Warret-st.

CHRISTMAS is coming, and if the Ladies wish to make presents for the Hoddays, they can find at Millers & Co.'s beautiful Embrudered Toler Supress for Gentleman, and the various styles, with 1801s Russes Shores, to great variety. B. Shillers & Co., No. 194 Canadat.

Celebrated Pianos and Malopeons, in larger Second-hand Planes age to be found class where in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed, and sold at extremely low prices. Second-hand Planes to reat. House to reat. House to reat.

THE TIME HAS COME for the Ladies to as their Husbands for \$5. \$10, \$15, \$20, or npward, to buy a set of Furs. All such a s would savis, when you give the wife the money, say "Go to White's, No 212 Broadway, corner of Fution 4.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will WHYTER CLOTHING.— He undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality RKADV-MAI CLOTHING, comprising Diversorts. Business Goats, Pantalsoon Vests, &c., at wholeasie prices, with a view of refuncting the new premises at the old stand, No. 231 Brosdway, on the late February next, with an entire new stock.

WHETE JEANINGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

HOLDAY PRESENTS.—A great sacrifice of rich Siles, Cloaks Satins, Siles Valvars, Mesinos, Paramatas, Pialds, Ladies Clothe Cashmeror, Bises Siles, &c., a containly going on at G. M. Bodins's, No. 323 Grand st., corner of Orchard. Ladies purchasing for the Holidays should call

LYON'S KATHAIRON .- The incontested, the incontestible superheavy of the stricts for restoring and beau-fying the bursan bur, has som for it a colobity unprecedented in the history of the Marcras Medica. Sold by all design everywhere for 25 cts. a burtle. LYON, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, of an entirely new and compact form, furnished with articles, the size of which do not cerract from their usefulness. forming an origin and completes spendage to the tester, and also peculiarly adapted to the wants of the traveling public. Saunders, No. 7 Act of House, and No. 287 Broadway.

House, and No. 237 Broadway.

R. R. R. No. 15.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE CURED,—Mr. A. says that for nine years he had not a neutral operation of the bowels. He was obtained to take pills of one sort and moother. They lets him in a buc enodilon. Out of a week this o were only four days he could attend to burines. Since taking Rap. They set thin in a the carbon on Out of a week in a week or only four days he could attend to business. Since taking RAD way's REQUIATION he has not left one business day to ten weeks. Es. D had been afflicted for ten years with billionsness, headnobe, liver compliant pains across the small of his lack—was very tirregular in eves-values from the business, took box after hox of the most popular pails. They would soon fine out," and leave bills bound up for days. He has used one box of RADWAY'S RECULATORS. One Regulator view which has bad to more pain. But done do for every lives days kept him as results as clock work. He applied the RRADY RELIEF three times across the small of his bad, and has bad to more pain. But done for several years had suffered with hease, he, man of mone to the head, and lowness of spirits. She took two of RADWAY'S RECULATORS, which insued new life in her shattered 6-me. She felt better in six bourt. She takes two of RADWAY'S REQUIATORS per weekhas not been translated with say would sating at the months. The great good which is abway's REQUIATORS, per life in the said requirity. No one will be translated the system, keening very organ of the bod, in health and requirity. No one will be transless the continuous, in digestion liver complete or will be grouped with take, once sionally, one or two of RADWAY'S REQUIATORS.

REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REDWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

No 235 Broadway op cosite the Park. THE OLD AND NEW YEAR. I shall offer to the Public the coming Hot toays a fine assortment of useful and consumental Passerts, consisting of Warottes, Juwil My, Silvan Wang, Diamonds and a variety of small and less expensive articles. WM. S. Tannitt, No. 335 Broadway, late of the firm of A. C. Beneditt & Ge.

# WHIG PRIMARY MEETINGS.

The following are the places for holding the Whig Primary Meetings, which take place on Tuesday Dec. 19, from 8 to 9 A. M.:

PIRST WARD—No. 11 Bradway.
SECOND WAND—No. 23 Annest.
THIRD WARD—No. 23 Annest.
THIRD WARD—LOUIT-bouse, No. 4 Mutray-st.
FOURTH WARD—Corner of Oak and Roosevelt-sts.
FIFTH WARD—No. 147 West Blood way.
SIXTH WARD—No. 26 Elm-st.
SETRITH WARD—Occured No. 278 Blocker-st.
REGISTR WARD—Corner of Rutgers and Madison-sts.
EIGHTEN WARD—Corner of Rutgers and Madison-sts.
EIGHTEN WARD—Bine-ter-st. Cloude, No. 278 Blocker-st.
TEXTH WARD—Louder-Jone, Corner of One Hundred and
Twony fit best. 24 courts av.
THIRTEENTH WARD—Londer-Jone's, corner of Grand and
Elizabeth sts. WARD—Broatway Hense
FIFTERSTH WARD—Aunityst, four Broadway.
SIXTERSTH WARD—Aunityst, four Broadway.
SIXTERSTH WARD—Aunityst, four Broadway.
SIXTERSTH WARD—Aunityst, four Broadway.

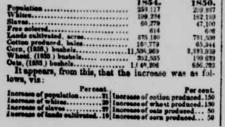
SEVENTEENTH WARD-Kirk's Hotel corner of Bowers and ERRITERS TH WAND-Mellwater & Hicks's Hatel, Brond-vay west ide, between Seventeenth and Eight-enth-ats. RIEFTERSTH WARD-George Conrad's, corner of Sixty-money is and Third av.

hird av.

VARD-No. 3'2 Seventh-av.

F. WARD-Atlantic Hotel, corner of Thirty-TWENTY FIRST WAND-Atlantic field, corner of Thirty-first st. and Fourth av TWENTY-SECOND WAND-Un'on Cottage, Broadway, near Fiftisch et

THE CRISES OF ARKASSAS FOR 18:4 —The State of Arkansas has just completed a census for the State for 1834. The following is the result, as compared with



# New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1854.

Mr. M. Hunn, No. 13 Waster, Bringepars, is our agant for the calle of the Dilbone in that site.

CONGRESS, YE-TERDAY. SENATE, Dec. 18 - Mr. Sui-Ida reported a bill for the increase of the Army. Mr. Sunner presented a the settlement of international controversies by arhisration. Gen. Case presented a petition from the heirs of Gen. Worth asking remuneration for his military services. The De Kalb bill appropriates a little over \$06,000. The bill for a Department of Law was taken up. It makes the Attorney General, ex officio, principal officer. It also provides for an Assistent Attorney-General, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate; and, also, empowers the appointment of a Chief Clerk. The Secretary of the Interior's supervisory powers over ac-counts are to be exercised by the Law Department, and the Solicitor of the Treasury to be one of the bureaus thereof. The bill also makes provision for auditing and adjusting accounts, disbursements, claims and expenditures. It gives to the First Auditer, these arising in the Department of the Treasury; to the Second Auditor, those arising in the Department of the Interior; to the Third Auditor, those arising in the Department of War; to the Fourth Auditor, those arising in the Navy Department; to the Pifth Auditor, those arising in the Departments of State and of Law, and to the Sixth Auditor those arising in the Post Office Department. The accounts audited by the First and Fifth Auditors are to be revised and con trolled by the First Controller, and those by the Secand Third and Fourth Auditors by the Second Controller. The bill also makes provision for the class fication of the Clerks in the Department of State, and fixes the salary of the Commissioner of Public Build-ings at \$3,000 per year, and an additional provision allows two Clerks to that officer, one of them to be in lieu of the Superintendent of the Public Grounds.

Some discussion ensued between Mosers. Hunter, Clayton, Petrit, Jones and Dawson, after which the

bill was referred to a Select Committee, and the Sen-

House, Dec 18 .- A resolution, authorizing the con struction of six sloops war, was referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Clingman made an ineffectual effort to introduce a joint resolution, that it might be refer-ted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting the President to tender the mediation of this Governnear between the powers engaged in the Eastern war. The bill for the retief of Mrs. Batchelder (whose husbend was killed in the Burns excitement at Boston was made the specialorder for Friday, Jan. 12. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated in Committee, and ordered to be reported to the House. The House then went into Committee on the Military Academy bill. Mr. Oliver, of Mo, real a speech for Gol. Benten, who was necessarily absent. Mr. B. thought the man who should re-tore the harmony which existed before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise we be a public benefactor; but he thought Mr. Mace's be a public bill was not the thing to restore the desired harmony. Mr. Mace replied, explaining the rights of Kansas Mr Barry, of Miss., devoted an hour to a speech in condemnation of the Know-Nothing organization, dissecting their movements and purposes, and sigma-tizing it not only as idegal, but a combination to take away the rights of citizens. It was, in his opinion, a child of the alien and sedition laws, and anti-repub lican in its tendencies. Mr. Banks, of Mass., replied, centending that men have a right to conceal their political views, and the government which undertake trammel them in that right, strikes at the basis of republican institutions, and for that ought to be wiped from the face of the earth. He explained why men should combine for acquiring rights denied them by corrupt political influence and moneyed aristocracy, and teck occasion to condemn, in severe terms, the claim of the Roman Catholic Church to interfere with and control secular affairs. Both gentlemen were listened to with marked attention. The Military Academy and Indian Appropriation bills were passed. Ad-

The Aldermen, last night, fulfilled their destiny on the City-Hall question, by voting through Mr Thompson's pian for two buildings in the rear of the present ball. A full report of the operation will be found in another part of this paper. No one has the slighest ides of what the work is to cost, as no estimates were submitted. However, the probabilities of its ever being built are rather remote.

The Board of Councilmen, at their session last evening, spent several bours in speech-making upon the majority and minority reports, relative to their repeal of the ordinance of Albany-st. The minority report, in favor of repealing the ordinance, was accepted by a vote of 39 Ayes to 13 Noes, and the matter ordered to a third reading.

The Hard Shell Primary Elections passed off very quietly in the several Wards. We give the result in another part of THE TRIBUNE. There was very little opposition, at any of the Wards, to the tickets presented by the members of the Ward Committees. We perceive among the names of the Delegates for the Committees for 1855 some of the ablest members of the Hard-Shell

# HOW WAS KANSAS LOST!

There is at this bour an over whelming probabiliy that Kaneas will within five years be knocking at the doors of the Union for admission as a Slave State, in defiance of a solemn compact proposed by the South and reluctantly assented to by the North twenty four years ago, that the region now organized as Kansas Territory should be sacred to Free Labor for ever. On whom should the blame rest if this sin and shame should be consummated! We answer-

1. On Stephen Arnold Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois. The slaveholders, under the lead of Senator Atchison, had tried to remove the interdict and thus allow Slavery to get into Kansas legally as it had already done illegally. They failed in the completely, and expressly gave it up Mr. Atchison in '52-3 notified the Senate that he should make no further resistance to the organization of Kansas as a Free Territory, since he was convinced that the North would never allow it to be organized as a Slave Territory. The bill received the go-by at that (short) Session, and the next winter Mr. Douglas took the lead in its favor and carried it through-pretending that the very restriction which Mr. Atchison in 1853 declared the North sever would give up, had actually been so given up in 1850, when neither those who won nor those who surrendered it had any suspicions of such a movement. (See their speeches in The

Congressional Globe.) 2. A majority of the present Congress is culpable, in having passed this Nebraska measure in defiance of as strong a concentration of adverse public sentiment as was ever braved by man.

3. Many statesmen, legislators and public speakers conspired to facilitate this evil deed by stoutly, confidently asserting that Slavery never would nor could get into Kansas if the Restriction were taken off. So by party drill and Presidential patronage the deed was done; and now we see Slavery crelly take possession of the coveted prize and laugh at the dupes who trusted in the assurances of her false prophets. Shall they ever be believed again?

Now, the same cabal which has engineered the progress and triumph of Slavery up to this point, ers out, "Of it would all have worked right in Kannan, if you had only let it alone! If you had "sent no one there to uphold the flag of Free dem, there would have been no effort, no triumph for Slavery."

There are many knaves brazen enough to assert this, but is there one idiot stilly enough to believe it? Why was not Arkansas secured to Freedom, if doing nothing is the true way to insure that result? Wast has "non intervention" done for us in Missis-ippi, in Florida in Missouri itself? Men who desire Freedom for Ail! is it possible that even one of you can be duped by pretenses so void, not merely of truth, but of proba-

#### A MOVE AGAINST DEAD HEADS.

An advertisement in our columns this morning, shows that the City Ratiroad Companies have determined on the lat of January, to make an indiscriminate slaughter of Dead Heads, and cut off at one fell stroke every free-ticket customer, from Editors-in-Chief down to members of the Common Conacil. We applied the determination. It is a sort of restriction that we like; it is a Maine Law cure for a growing evil. We trust that there will be no failure in the matter, and that no shesking in of Directors and friends of Steckholders will be permitted. It is just as reasonable to allow a member of a grocery firm to take a pound of tea or a barrel of flour without charging binuself therewith, as to permit a Railroad Stockholder to ride free, at the expense of

the whole Company.

The practize of giving free tickets to the Mayor and Heads of Departments, and especially to the Aldermen and Councilmen, is a sort of petty bribery, in intestif not in effect, which brings the parties so near the boundary of honor that it is often difficult to tell on which side of the line the shadow falls. It may be thought impossible that the vote of a member of the City Government could be influenced by so small a favor; yet there have been juggles in regard to radroads and stage lines within the past three years that had not half so respectable ground for their justification.

So far as the Press is concerned, we have heretofore shown that it furnishes but a very small preportion of free customers on Railways. To our exposition of the Dead Head System, published some morths ago, we have seen some hundreds of responses from Editors in all parts of the country, and, with a very few exceptions, they express the opinion that the total abolition of free tickets, so far from being unjust to the Press, is earnestly demanded by every consideration of good policy. We trust that the journal ists of the country are generally not so poor as to be unable to pay the fare that a street-sweeper can't escape from; if they are, it is time they were seeking some occupation better suited to their vary limited capacities of usefulness.

We hope, then, that all railroads will come boldly up to the work, and make a thorough sweep, so that in the next annual report they can show that no person, not employed in running trains, has passed over any road without paying the regular fare-excepting, perhaps, occasional instances of charity to persons in actual indigence. Should the roads do their duty fearlessly in this respect, they will be followed by steamboat proprietors, managers of theaters, and other parties, until, we may reasonably hope, the entire system of dead-heads will be cut up, root and branch, and extermineted, as it should long since have

# INSPECTION BY THE POLICE.

Since our recent comments on the Police. their work and pay, we have been honored with oral and written communications from a number of Captains in that body, complaining that we have done the Department, and especially the Captains, injustice. At the same time, however, they have all admitted that they are not only willing but anxious to get back the duties of inspection of streets, health wardens, fire warand other kindred functions been taken from them. Of these communications, we this morning publish two, with regard to one of which (that of Captain Squires) we beg leave to state that we made no such charge as "that the Police are an idle and worthless "set," nor that Police Captains are a "set of pampered nabobs, equally a nuisance to society and a burden to the City Treasury." These charges exist only in the imaginative brain of the callant Captain of the Eleventh District who we believe, is somewhat known to fame, at least within the sphere of police literature, for the ornate style of his reports.

It is very possible that we favored the change in the Charter which divided the duties of City Government into Departments; but we are sure that THE TRIBUNE never advocated the creation of offices for any such purposes as Capt. S. so graphically sets forth. We have labored some what to induce the people to throw politics and parties altogether aside, so far as the City is conerned; and, but for the fact that the Charter Election is held on the same day with those of the State and nation, we doubt not that the City would now be under a far more efficient, honest, and frugal Government.

We plead guilty to having labored with some zeal, and, it seems, with some effect, for the improvement of the Police Department in respectabuity and efficiency. We urged the uniform, but we did not expect that brass-buttons would amend radical defects, however they might serve to show the public what Policemen were, and what were not willing to do their duty. As for their pay, there is no question but they ought to be liberally and amply compensated. We are not among those who believe in always hiring the man who will work chespest, without regard to his capacities. We do not object to the salaries now paid to Policemen; but we contend that there are many merely nominal duties which they might do. and used to do, without costing them any great effort, or expense of time, which are now done by other men, at an outlay from the treasury of a

hundred thousand dollars a year. In this very point, we are unexpectedly pleased to find a number of the most efficient Captains in the Department not only fully agreeing with us, but really appious that the duties, of Inspectors especially, should be returned to them. They say that a great proportion of the labor of removing nulsances, mending pavements, and odd jobs of all kinds, can be done under their eyes in half the time and at half the expense of the present system, without charge for inspection at all. For instance, here is a hole in the street. The to repair it, or even to report it. By and by, a carman drives into it and breaks his horse's leg. He sues the City for damages, and recovers the value of the borse. In the meantime, other parties, who do not wish to sell horses in that manner, complain of the state of the pavement. They go to the Streets and Lamps office, and the Clerk will see to it. A week after, there being no signs of mending, they go again, and fin! that, as the damage was not done by the street-cleaners, it belongs to another Department. They go to the Street Department, and after another tal, but is expected up during the day.

Week or two, find that it must have been Teams at Castleton crossed on the ice within twenty week or two, find that it must have been done by the sewer-builders, and the Croton Board is the place. In the course of another fortnight they have get the Croton Department to look into it, when it appears that it was owing to the carelesspess of the Contractor for Paving, and back they go to the Street Commissioner. Next week the Superintendent of Pavements gets a look at it: but what was at first the sinking of three or four cobble-stones is now a hole to take in a cart, and being full of foul slope, with one or two dead cats therein, perhaps, the complamants are told that it is a nuisance detrimental to the public health, and must be cleared out by the City Inspector. In the course of human events, the City Inspector's men come along: but they are stopped by the terms of the contract for removing dead animals which gives that business exclusively to one man, forbidding all others to touch the uncleanshings. And all this annoyance and delay. with the constantly increasing expense, for repairing a hole in the pavement which the Police Captain necessarily knew of on the first day, and might have had repaired in fifteen minutes, at a

cost of twenty-five cents. Now, we say that overseeing the streets, and all bindred duties should be at once returned to the Police Department. Then, instead of tweaty-two Health Wardens, a dozen Fire Wardens and twenty Street Inspectors, on duty now-andthen, just as they please, we should have a thousand men constantly on hand for the work-men whom the people know, whom they see hourly, and can find at any moment. With such supervision making each Captain in some degree responsible for the condition of his Ward, we should soon see a great improvement in the outdoor appearance of the City. The Police cannot evale the complaints of the people; they could not say that such and such things are the duty of some mythical Inspector that nobody ever heard of, and whose local habitation is unknown even to office-seekers.

We have no desire to impose upon the Police duties beyond their province or their power; but we hold that every sort of supervisory work, especially out of doors, rightfully belongs to them-in fact, falls directly and inevitably in their way. And since the best men in the Department are anxious to perform the duties, the sooner they are returned to them the better it will be for the people and the treasury.

decree; life springs up from death's decay; and there is a sign of progress in South Carolina. A report was made in the House of Representatives of that State, on the 7th inst., by Mr. J. Horleston Read, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on the Colored Population, recommending the passage of a milder law concerning free persons of color on board of vessels arriving in the ports of the State. The existing statute, passed in 1835, incontinently consigns such persons to prison, for no other reason than that their complexion endangers the public security and repose; but Mr. Read holds that, though such imprisonment is justifiable, on the ground of self-defense, and on the principle that all nations have the right of protecting themselves. (it is no news that South Carolina is a nation ) yet the law is barsh and unjust in its working, and may be mod ified without danger. Accordingly, as well as from a desire to exhibit that spirit of comity which we would wish to cultivate with foreign 'powers." the Committee propose a new law, which is certainly of a less objectionable character. Whether Massachusetts, New-York and Maine are among the fereign powers with which satisfit of comity is to be cultivated. Mr. Read's report does not state; but it is probable that our mariners will be allowed the benefit of the new law, as freely as those of powers more remote from the nation granting the proposed favor. This law requires free persons of color coming into the State on board of vessels, as cooks. mariners, stewards, or what not, simply to stay on board, instead of going to prison, as at present; the captains are required, on their arrival, to report to the Magistrates of the town how many such persons they bring, and to give bonds of \$200 for each one that he shall not leave the vessel, and also that no slave or free person of color shall be allowed to go on board; violations of these regulations subject the parties to the provisions and penalties of the act of 1835, which

otherwise is not in force. This change, having been recommended by the Governor and reported in the Legislature, will probably be adopted. It is an encouraging sign. t shows that even South Carolina is not insensible to the pressure of public opinion among foreign nations. It is now nearly twenty years since the public antagonism and agitation against the law in question became chronic in the northern States. At this rate we shall see Slavery abolished in Carolina in about a thousand years by the effect of foreign opinion alone. However, there are domestic causes acting within the Carolinian nation itself which will bring about that result within a considerably nearer period.

Before southern members of Congress commit themselves in favor of Mr. Postmaster-General Campbell's proposition of increasing the rates of postage, we would respectfully call their attention to the fact that every northern State but one, perhaps, pays into the treasury of the Post-Office Department, in postage, more money than is drawn out to defray the expense of carrying the mails through their borders; while every slaveholding State but one or two pays less into the treasury than is expended within its limits. In the aggregate, the free States pay some twothirds or three-fourths of the postage, while the cost of carrying the mail through them is only about a third, if we mistake not, of the aggregate expenditure. With the South the centrary is the case. That part of the Union pays in one-third and draws out two-thirds. Now, we submit that this state of things should appeal to the justice and magnanimity of southern men not to vote for laying still heavier taxes upon the northern people for the special benefit of the South. They should, at least, be willing to divide the burden by saddling it on the public treasury.

#### police know it at once, but it is not their business THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.

ALBANT, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.
The steamer Normich, from Kingston on Sstarday at 12 o'clock, arrived here at 2 o'clock last night, havng experienced great difficulty, and sustained much tamage from the ice, her wheel being so badiy broken as to be uscless. The Hendrick Hulson, which left New-York on Saturday eventog, is now opposite Beis-

feet of the Norwich. Snow fell during last night to the depth of three inches, and the weather to-day is quite

The steamer Norwich is frozen in, in the Basin here, and is likely to remain so until it becomes The weather to-day has been extremely cold, the neter standing at ten degrees above zero

Washington, Mittelers & Co.

Washington, Monday, Dac. 18, 1854.

The Globe publishes to-day the deed in trust of
Mesors Seiden, Withers & Co., occupying four columns of that paper, which directs that the Trustees
shall apply the assets of the liran, when realized, as
follows:

follows:

Pixelly, To all proper expenses of trust.

Secondly, To the redemption of the bonds of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, amounting to \$190,000, and now in the hands of J.T. Sentler, of New-York, the Agent of the Bank of Hamburg of Dennistour, Wood & Co., of New-York, and of the Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, of New-York,

of the Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, of New-York.

Thirdly, To the redemption of notes issued payable to bearer, in notes of Virginia Banks, under the name and denomination of Exchange Bank notes.

Fourth's, To all other creditors including the State of Virginia, equally with the classes to be fally satisfied, in the order in which they are named. The third and fourth classes to share the fund as between the members of said classes ratably. Any bilances that may be due to the clerks and employes of the firm to be taken as part of the first class of lisbilities, and be paid equally with the expenses of treat.

It is also provided that if said partners shall within sixty days from the date of this deed, agree with the Board of Public Works of Virginia, or other personal having authority to act for the State, in any arcangement in relation to the debt due the State, it shall be the duty of the trustees, in such an event, upon a call

the duty of the trustees, in such an event, upon a call of the said partners, to deliver over to the agents of the States the bonds of the Chesspeake and Onio Canal Company, together with interest coupons and the arrears of interest, or such partion of them as the call of the said partners shall embrace in the falfillment of the said arrangement, the said partners feal-ing an earnest desire to arrange the debt due the State upon terms satisfactory to all, and consistent with justice to their other creditors; if no such arrange-ment be made within the time specified, then the deed to stand as if no such provision as this last named were contained in it.

REPORTED FAILURES.
BOSTON, Montay, Dec 18, 1834.
Saml. O. Mead and A. S. Peabody, two well known rokers of this city, are reported as having failed to-

LARGE FIRE IN TROY.

LARGE FIRE IN TROY.

Thor, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.

A fire broke out here last night about 1 o clock, in Dr. Thorne's stable in Albany-st, in the rear of No. as First-st, and before it was extinguished some six or eight hams and sheds, together with the Feench Catholic Church of St John the Baptist, on Ferryst, were destroyed. Five horses were barnt to destin in two of the barns. The loss on the church is about \$10,000, for which there is an insurance of \$2,500 in the Mechanius' Mutual, of this city. The whole loss by the fire is put down at \$12,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The world moves in spite of the Inquisition's

LARGE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS, &c.
LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.
We learn from St. Louis of the destruction by fire
of the extercive rolling mill of Messrs. Chouteau,
Horrison & Valle. Five hundred tans of unfinished
work, and twelve hundred tans of iron that were undergoing the process of fluishing in the building, were
destroyed. The total loss has not been ascertained.
The building, machinery, &c., were insured for
\$110,000.

\$110,000. It is estimated that only 280,000 hogs will be killed around the Falls this year.

THE WEATHER IN THE EAST. THE WEATHER IN THE EAST.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.

About three inches of snow fell here isst night, and the weather is still cloudy, but moderating.

CALAIS, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.

A heavy snow-storm commenced here at 11 o'clock to day, and the weather is very cold.

BASGOR, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.

About four inches of snow fell here this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.

The snow here is about four inches deep. The weather is moderating, but continues cloudy.

NAVIGATION AT WHEELING. WHEELING, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854. Navigation remains closed here by ice, with but poor prospects of its opening immediately.

LOSS OF SEVENTEEN LIVES. RACISE. (Wis.) Monday Dec. 18, 1854. The scheoner Whitwind arrived here, to-day, with a part of the crew of the propeller Westmoreland. She reports the sinking of the propeller in 25 fathous of water, 18 miles this side of "Sleeping Bear," and the loss of seventeen lives.

# PHILADELPHIA ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 18, 1854.

The members of the City Councils, and a large number of other citizens, started this morning by the Reading Railroad to attend the opening of the Sunbury Railroad, between Mitton and Williamsport. The celebration takes place at the latter place tomornow. Most of the excursionists intend going on to Buffalo and Niegara Fals. Snow is now falling here, and the "cas't get away folks" are consoling themselves with the probability of the party being showed up. showed up.

John F. Ohl, an enterprising and esteemed merchant of this city, died suddenly this morning, aged

years. Charles B. Peddie, a gold pen manufacturer, committed suicide here on Saturday, by swallowing pras-sic acid. The cause was pecuniary difficulties. His remains were taken to Newark, N. J., where his mother resides.

#### XXXIIID CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

ENATE .... WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1854. Mr. SEBASTIAN presented the credentials of Mr. JOHNSON, elected to fill the vacancy by Mr. Borland's resignation. Mr. Johnson appeared, and was

worn.
The President's Message was referred, on several notions, to the appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr STUART, a number of Senate documents, containing the Message, &c., were or dered to be delivered to the President and the several

Operation to be considered a bill to increase the effi-ioncy of the Army, and gave notice that he would all it up at an early day.

The House bill for the relief of the heirs of Baron D-Kaib, was taken up and debated.

Messrs. BADGER and CLAYTON warmly sulo-

mesers. BADGER and CLATION warmy sub-gives the virtue and noble deeds of DeKalb, and urged the passage of the bill. It was referred. The bill establishing a Department of Law, in place of the Attorney General's Office, was taken up. Mr. ADAMS proposed some verbal amendments which were agreed to, and the bill was then post-nored.

poned.

The bill establishing a Board of Commissioners to examine and adjust private claims against the United Mr. BROADHEAD addessed the Senate in expir-

mr. BRODHEAD sadessed the Senate in Capital nation and in support of the bill.

Mr. HUNTER favored an independent and open Court, raiber than Commissioners removable.

Mr. CLAYTON referred to twice-paid claims, and the recent arrest of a similar case. He wished the Commissioners to be arbitrators, not agents, for Gov-

Commissioners to be arbitrators, not agents, for Government claimants.

Mr. PETITI proposed referring the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) thought this was the meet important bill ever brought before Congress, and moved its reference to a Select Committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. DAWSON objected to a reference. He discussed the question, and then salved—Why refer?

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) replied: Because the speech of the gentleman from Georgia demonstrated that the bill, in its present state, would not be satisfactory?

It provides merely for a Committee, and then the which subject would have to come before Congress. The i.ill was referred to a Select Committee of five. Mr. BADGER saked to be excused from serving or the Committee on Finance. Agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr EOBBINS offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Navad Affers to inquire left the exyearings of placing the officers, seamen and marines, who served during the Mexican war, on the seams footing as to bonny land, extra pay, &c., as they who served to the Paosine during the same period.

depited.
Mr. PHILLIPS introduced a bill authorizing the

Adopted.

Mr. PHILLIPS introduced a bill authorizing the construction of six sloops of war. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLINGWAN made an ineffectual effort to introduce a joint resolution, that it might be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting the President to tender the med when of this Government between the powers engaged in the Eastern war.

Mr. BENNETT moved to reconsider the vota by which the bill, for the relet of Betsy Nash, was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It was a notatious claim, about which there was no doubt, and he wished it to pass, tade-processity of the Senate's amendment, appropriating \$3,000 for the relief of Mrs. Batchelder, whose husband was killed in May last, at Boston, while acsisting the United States Marshall to execute the Fagitive Siave Law. ave Law.
Mr. HENDRICKS said the Batchelder case would

cause a controversy, and should not embarrass the claim of Betsy Nash. He was willing to consider the first-named at the proper time, and, if it should prove

proper vate for it.

Mr. FAULKNER had nothing to say about the claim of Betsey Nash, but he regarded that of Mrs. Bachs lder as equally meritor loss, and demanding the consideration of the tiouse.

The bill was then made the special order for Fri-

The bill was then made the special ofter the Indian Appropriation bill, and after amending it, laid it anice to be reported to the House

The bill making appropriations for the support of a Militery Academy was taken up.

Mr. OLIVER, Mo. 1 read a short speech far Mr. Benton, by request, prepared by Mr. Benton before an ite only left the city for the North. In this Mr. Benton assation to introduce a bill prohibiting Slavery in the territories, the object being to restore to this House and country, the harmony they possessed at the corumencement of lest session. A man in Mr. Benton's opinion, who can accomplish this, will be entitled to the character of a public benefactor. Hadees not think Mr. Mace's resolution will have this effect, but, on the contrary, will be the canas of each barrassement to the object. The gentlems from lacinas and the would oppose the admission of any State legalizing Slavery. With regard to the first proposition, Mr. Benton think the end selfacts of the superposition of the superposition will not disquist the settlers in Kanasa, at the next session the necessity of Mr. Mace's toll will be superceded by events. Raneas will apply for admission as a State. Now a State is entitled to admission with or without Slavery, and this not by virtue of any act of Congress or Constitution, but, by a right auterior and superior to Congress and Constitution. An inherent right of State sovereignty possessed before the Constitution was made, and not surroadered by the States. And to take a former province, of Lunisian and has a right, under the treaty between France and the United States, to be incorporated into the Union as soon as it can be done, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The first charged the Missory France and the United States, to be incorporated in the Runas present with or without slavery. There was, Mr. Benton assy, crimination and remains and a contraination on the part of Macer. In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The first charge i Secresy, with that view, was so grossly and palpably wrong that it could find no sympatay in his boson. Secresy was an abrolute vice, and anoutrage on those whose rights were assailed and a gross injustice to those whose rights are proposed to be defeated. There must be something wrong in the movement, for it is not in human nature, when a cause is right, to put tite light under shushel; but, on the contrary, to place it on a hid, where it can be seen and admired by all men. These Know Nothings say they were signated with the corruption of both the old parties, as discretive formed a new one. What arrogance to pretend that they are the pure patriots. He believed it is formed of ultra partiesns, and the disapprated of both parties. The Whig party forms the majority of this new organization with few exceptions. Gea. Scott said he would admit the foreigners, who had fought for this country, after a residence of one year. The Whig party voted for Scott knowing this to be his opinion. Were they sincere or not? Scott complimented "the flegant rice brogue of the "Irishmen, and the rich Germ in ascent" [Laughter.] This organization, he repeated sprang from the later canvess. It was a political trick and the manager were as well aware of it as he. This association was illegal—in fact, a conspiracy to rob men of thair rights, by secret means, without a knowledge of the source whence the blows come. As to foreigners, when they come to our shores we should indectriaste them with republican ideas, in order to make illegal—in fact, a conspiracy to rob men of their rights, by escret means, without a knowledge of the source whence the blows come. As to foreigners, when they come to our shores we should indectricate them with republican ideas, in order to make them good citizens, faithful and reliable. If they are put under ban, this cannot be done; if foreigners are to be excluded from office, Government should take the responsibility of enacting laws for that purpose, and assume the glory or shame, as the case may be. They should have such officers as the people may see fit to give them—meral and intellectual qualifications being the test. He had neverinde ged in the 'Fourth' of July halluciation' so of on expressed that the whole world should come over and settle in our country. His opinion was that there should be no more foreigners at a time than can amilgamate with our people—more than this would be daugerous. In relation to corruption is electione, he said the nativeal spoil fereigners, truckling for their votes. Both parties have resorted to this but they are affuid to provoke investigation. It was idle to seek a remedy in new laws until the old ones have been faily tested. He considered this a Northern vexed question, just as the Negro question is aspected question in the South. It is a question of organization of labor. He said "Know-Nothings" have different confusious of object—in one part of the country they hiller from those in another. They possess the worst part of both the old porties—their object is to overthrow this Administration. [Laughter.] Every issu, Woman's Rights and all, combined uncer this "Know-Nothing" movement. It was a natural child of the Alien and Sedition laws. After a few other remarks, he gave reasons for believing that its existence would be of Mort continuance.

Mr. Banko, which had been read, the Massahn-

reasons for believing that its existence would be or short continuance.

Mr. Banks, after saying, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Benton, which had been read, that Massachnetts sent some of her best and truest men to the Kansas Territory, proceeded to notice Mr. Barry's remarks. First, as to the duty of men to promigate their views: a man is accountable to no human being, but to God, for his opinions; and, when he is called to act with regard to Government, as a member of the social compact he is accountable to Government. The Government which undertakes to control him in this right of opinion strikes at the basis of our republican institutions; and, for this, ought to be wiped away from the face of the earth. He repeated, he had the right to form opinions for himself—Gos, gave him that right,